



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/533,730	05/03/2005	Nicolaas Lambert	NL 021075	6084
24737	7590	10/21/2009	EXAMINER	
PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS			SHEN, KEZHEN	
P.O. BOX 3001			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510			2627	
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
10/21/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/533,730	LAMBERT ET AL.
	Examiner Kezhen Shen	Art Unit 2627

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 July 2009.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2,5 and 12-30 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,2,5 and 12-30 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/146/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 12-14, 24, 26 and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iida et al. US 2002/0012315 A1 and further in view of Hansel et al. 5,941,649.

Regarding claim 1, Iida et al. teach a record carrier (Fig. 1A – 1D) comprising an area for storing data (Figs. 1A – 1D [0149] high density area and standard density area), the area comprising a pattern of tracks ([0013]) for storing the data in the form of marks ([0013]), the record carrier adhering to a pre-defined ([0014] CD standard), standardized condition with respect to a track pitch ([0153] standard track pitch), wherein the record carrier comprises parameter information (Fig. 2, [0150] – [0160]), which parameter information is of a higher precision than the precision of the track pitch mentioned in the pre-defined standardized condition (Figs. 1A – 1D, [0146] – [0159]), when expressed in micrometer (Fig. 2, track pitch in μm), is expressed in two decimals (Fig. 2, track pitch is 1.10 μm), and that the information on the track pitch stored on the record carrier (Fig. 2, [0150] - [0160]), when expressed in micrometer (Fig. 2, track pitch in μm), physical parameter mentioned in the pre defined, standardized condition (Fig. 2,

[0150] – [0160]). Iida et al. fails to teach track pitch being expressed is indicated in at least three decimals.

Hansel et al. discloses the method of increasing the printing device to increase the decimal places of a device from the default of four or less to six or more (Col 3 Lines 5-24). One of ordinary skill in the art, would have recognized the improvement of methods for increasing the decimal count for increased accuracy as taught by Hansel et al. and for improving the precision of decimal points of the track pitch as taught by Iida et al. The use of known techniques to improve similar methods in the same way rationale hereinabove is consistent with the criteria articulated in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385 (U.S. 2007).

Regarding claims 12 and 27, Iida et al. teach a record carrier, wherein the pattern of substantial parallel tracks exhibits a continuous sinusoidal deviation of the track from the average centerline (Fig. 7, [0188] - [0190]), a so-called wobble ([0188] – [0191]), the parameter information being stored in the wobble (Fig. 13, [0208] supplemental information).

Regarding claim 13 and 28, Iida et al. teach a record carrier, wherein the pattern of substantial parallel tracks comprises grooves and lands ([0188] – [0191]), the grooves being wobbled guidance tracks (Fig. 7, [0188] – [0191]), the lands being the areas between the grooves (L and G of Fig. 7), the parameter information being stored in pits embossed on the lands ([0022], [0028], [0522] physical characteristic information), so-called pre-pits ([0022], [0522] embossed pit area).

Regarding claim 14 and 29, Iida et al. teach a record carrier, wherein the parameter information is stored in a pre-defined data field on the record carrier (Fig. 2, Fig. 13, [0150] – [0160], [0522]).

Regarding claim 24, Iida et al. teach a record carrier (Fig. 1A – 1D) comprising an area for storing data (Figs. 1A – 1D [0149] high density area and standard density area), the area comprising a pattern of tracks ([0013]) for storing the data in the form of marks ([0013]), the record carrier adhering to a pre-defined ([0014] CD standard), standardized condition with respect to an inner radius ([0501] - [0504]), wherein the record carrier comprises parameter information (Fig. 2, [0150] – [0160]), which parameter information is of a higher precision than the precision of the track pitch mentioned in the pre-defined standardized condition (Figs. 1A – 1D, [0146] – [0159]). Iida et al. fails to teach track pitch being expressed is indicated in at least two decimals.

Hansel et al. discloses the method of increasing the printing device to increase the decimal places of a device from the default of four or less to six or more (Col 3 Lines 5-24). One of ordinary skill in the art, would have recognized the improvement of methods for increasing the decimal count for increased accuracy as taught by Hansel et al. and for improving the precision of decimal points of the track pitch as taught by Iida et al. The use of known techniques to improve similar methods in the same way rationale hereinabove is consistent with the criteria articulated in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385 (U.S. 2007).

Regarding claim 26, Iida et al. teach a record carrier according to claim 16, wherein the record carrier is a DVD-RW disc or a DVD+RW disc ([0500] – [0501]). Iida et al., Hansel et al. and Levich et al. all fail to teach the inner radius is 24.0 mm.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice. It is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art that the inner radius of a DVD-RW or DVD+RW start at 24.0 mm in accordance to the standards set.

Claims 2 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iida et al. US 2002/0012315 A1 and Hansel et al. 5,941,649 and further in view of Ito et al. 5,608,717.

Regarding claims 2 and 25, both Iida et al. and Hansel et al. fail to teach a record carrier, characterized in that the parameter information is to be used for assisting writing a visible label on the record carrier.

However, Ito et al. does. Ito et al. teach the forming of a character/graphic on a CD-ROM with the assistance of parameter data (14 of Fig. 1, Col 10 Line 24 – Col 11 Line 29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of the record carrier as taught by Iida et al. and Hansel et al. with the teachings of writing a label on the record carrier with parameter information as taught by Ito et al. as a whole for the benefit of identifying illegal duplication of CD-ROMs (Ito et al. Col 10 Lines 50-56).

Claims 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iida et al. US 2002/0012315 A1 and Hansel et al. 5,941,649 and further in view of Levich et al. US 2002/010588 A1.

Regarding claim 5, both Iida et al. and Hansel et al. fail to teach a record carrier according to claim 4, characterized in that the record carrier is a DVD-RW disc or a DVD+RW disc, and the average track pitch is 0.74 μ m.

However Levich et al. disclosed the standard physical parameters of a track pitch to be 0.74 μ m (Levich et al. [0005] Table 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to set the average track pitch to 0.74 μ m because the track pitch of a standard DVD is 0.74 μ m (Levich et al. [0005] Table 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of both Iida et al. and Hansel et al. and Levich et al. to create the record carrier to be of the specific parameters because they are a set standard for DVDs.

Claims 15 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iida et al. US 2002/0012315 A1 and Hansel et al. 5,941,649 and further in view of Brollier US 2004/0052202 A1.

Regarding claim 15 and 30, both Iida et al. and Hansel et al. fail to teach a record carrier according to claim 1, characterized in that the record carrier comprises a further area comprising an integrated circuit, the parameter information being stored in the integrated circuit.

However, Brollier does. Brollier teaches a disc with an integrated circuit storing data (22 of Fig. 1, [0045]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art to combine the teachings of the record carrier as taught by lida et al. and Hansel et al. with the teachings of the integrated circuit on the optical disc as taught by Brollier as a whole for the benefit of preventing unauthorized copying or securing information on the disc (Brollier, [0045]).

Claim 16 and 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over lida et al. US 2002/0012315 A1 and Hansel et al. 5,941,649 and Levich et al. US 2002/010588 A1.

Regarding claim 16, lida et al. teach a record carrier (Fig. 1A – 1D) comprising an area for storing data (Figs. 1A – 1D [0149] high density area and standard density area), the area comprising a pattern of tracks ([0013]) for storing the data in the form of marks ([0013]), the record carrier adhering to a pre-defined ([0014] CD standard), standardized condition with respect to a channel bit length, wherein the record carrier comprises parameter information (Fig. 2, [0150] – [0160]), which parameter information is of a higher precision than the precision of the pre-defined standardized condition (Figs. 1A – 1D, [0146] – [0159]), when expressed in nanometer, is expressed in one decimal, and that the information on the channel bit length stored on the record carrier, when expressed in nanometer, is indicated in at least two decimals. lida et al. fail to teach channel bit length as a standardized condition stored in the parameter information expressed in nanometers with at least two decimals.

However Levich et al. disclosed the standard physical parameters of a channel bit length to be in nm (Levich et al. [0005] Table 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include channel bit length as taught by

Levich et al. with the teachings of the record carrier as taught by Iida et al. as a whole. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of both Iida et al. and Hansel et al. and Levich et al. to create the record carrier to be of the specific parameters because they are a set standard for DVDs.

Hansel et al. discloses the method of increasing the printing device to increase the decimal places of a device from the default of four or less to six or more (Col 3 Lines 5-24). One of ordinary skill in the art, would have recognized the improvement of methods for increasing the decimal count for increased accuracy as taught by Hansel et al. and understood the benefit for improving the precision of decimal points of the channel bit length as taught by Iida et al. and Levich et al. The examiner understand Hansel et al. is not relevant art, however the examiner is only improving upon the method of increasing decimal places for precision and not for the apparatus disclosed. The use of known techniques to improve similar methods in the same way rationale hereinabove is consistent with the criteria articulated in *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (U.S. 2007).

Regarding claim 18, Iida et al. teach a record carrier according to claim 16, wherein the record carrier is a DVD-RW disc or a DVD+RW disc ([0500] – [0501]). Iida et al., Hansel et al. and Levich et al. all fail to teach the inner radius is 24.0 mm.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice. It is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art that the inner radius of a DVD-RW or DVD+RW start at 24.0 mm in accordance to the standards set.

Regarding claim 19, Iida et al. fail to teach a record carrier according to claim 16, wherein the record carrier is a DVD-RW disc or a DVD+RW disc, and the average channel bit length is 133.3 nm.

However Levich et al. disclosed the standard physical parameters of a channel bit length to be 133 nm (Levich et al. [0005] Table 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to set the average channel bit length to 133 nm because the channel bit length of a standard DVD is 133.3 nm (Levich et al. [0005] Table 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of both Iida et al. and Levich et al. to create the record carrier to be of the specific parameters because they are a set standard for DVDs.

Regarding claim 20, Iida et al. teach a record carrier according to claim 1, wherein the pattern of substantial parallel tracks exhibits a continuous sinusoidal deviation of the track from the average centerline (Fig. 7, [0188] - [0190]), a so-called wobble ([0188] – [0191]), the parameter information being stored in the wobble (Fig. 13, [0208] supplemental information).

Regarding claim 21, Iida et al. teach a record carrier according to claim 1, wherein the pattern of substantial parallel tracks comprises grooves and lands ([0188] – [0191]), the grooves being wobbled guidance tracks (Fig. 7, [0188] – [0191]), the lands being the areas between the grooves (L and G of Fig. 7), the parameter information being stored in pits embossed on the lands ([0022], [0028], [0522] physical characteristic information), so-called pre-pits ([0022], [0522] embossed pit area).

Regarding claim 22, Iida et al. teach a record carrier according to claim 1, wherein the parameter information is stored in a pre-defined data field on the record carrier (Fig. 2, Fig. 13, [0150] – [0160], [0522]).

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iida et al. US 2002/0012315 A1, Hansel et al. 5,941,649 and Levich et al. US 2002/010588 A1. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ito et al. 5,608,717.

Regarding claim 17, both Iida et al., Levich et al and Hansel et al. fail to teach a record carrier according to claim 1, characterized in that the parameter information is to be used for assisting writing a visible label on the record carrier.

However, Ito et al. does. Ito et al. teach the forming of a character/graphic on a CD-ROM with the assistance of parameter data (14 of Fig. 1, Col 10 Line 24 – Col 11 Line 29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of the record carrier as taught by Iida et al. and Hansel et al. with the teachings of writing a label on the record carrier with parameter information as taught by Ito et al. as a whole for the benefit of identifying illegal duplication of CD-ROMs (Ito et al. Col 10 Lines 50-56).

Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iida et al. US 2002/0012315 A1, Hansel et al. 5,941,649 and Levich et al. US 2002/010588 A1. and further in view of Brollier US 2004/0052202 A1.

Regarding claim 23, Iida et al., Hansel et al. and Levich et al. all fail to teach a record carrier according to claim 1, characterized in that the record carrier comprises a

further area comprising an integrated circuit (7), the parameter information being stored in the integrated circuit.

However, Brollier does. Brollier teaches a disc with an integrated circuit storing data (22 of Fig. 1, [0045]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of the record carrier as taught by Iida et al. and Hansel et al. with the teachings of the integrated circuit on the optical disc as taught by Brollier as a whole for the benefit of preventing unauthorized copying or securing information on the disc (Brollier, [0045]).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kezhen Shen whose telephone number is (571) 270-1815. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 10am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Kezhen Shen/
Examiner, Art Unit 2627

/Joseph H. Feild/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 2627